GREAT BRITAIN.

SENTENCE FOR FORGERY. Glasgow, Friday, Dec. 3), 1859. Wm. Cook, United States vice Consul at this port, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor for forgery.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 31, 1869. Heavy gales have prevailed all round the coast during the past few days. Many shipwrecks, attended in some instances with loss of life, have already been reported. The American bark, C. V. Minot, Captain Healey, which left Mobile on the 10th of November, with a cargo of cotton for Havre, experienced one of these gales when about two days' sail from the Cornish coast, but weathered the storm and made the port of Penzance. She lost two masts and suffered other damage, though to what extent is not yet ascertained. Advices have also been received to the effect that the bark Edna, bound from Montreal to Greenock, was driven ashore on the coast of Ireland by a furious gale. The captain and seven of the crew were drowned. The bark will probably be a total loss.

The Weekly Examiner, issued to-day, has an article on the Alabama difficulty. It says when the nature d the American struggle was understood, England estored her sympathies to the North, and that relamations now, based on earlier wrongs, are simply

induly vindictive. THE MONEY MARKET.

The Shipping Gazette, in its money article ascribes he ease in the money market to the diminished captal required, owing to the shrinkage of prices for onducting business since 1865,

THE CLAIMS QUESTION.

"Historicus," the well-known correspondent of The Times, writes another article to that journal toay, assailing the dispatch of Secretary Fish on the

MR. BENNETT AND MR. ASHBURY. Mr. Ashbury has forwarded to The Morning Post the correspondence had between himself and Mr. Bennett, per Atlantic Telegraph, on the subject of an cean yacht race between his Cambria and Mr. Benett's Dauntless, on the Fourth of July next, from Kinsale Head to Sandy Hook. He accompanies this correspondence with a letter wherein he says he acspts the terms, and says he will be ready on reaching New-York, to race for the cup, won by the yacht America on the 22d of August, 1851.

A GREAT GALE.

LIMERICE, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869. A fearful gale from the Northwest occurred here to day. Trees were uprooted, chimneys thrown down, and in some instances houses prostrated. Ten persons are known to have lost their lives, and many others have been badly injured.

SPAIN.

GEN. PIERROD'S RELEASE. Madrid, Friday, Dec. 31, 1869.

Gen. Pierred has been released frem prison. No French or English mulls have been received here for four days, all roads being blocked by snow. KING VICTOR AND THE DUKE OF GENOA.

It is reported to-day that Victor Emanuel has pos itively refused his consent to the candidature of the

> GERMANY. STATE OF NAVIGATION.

HAMBURG, Friday, Dec. 31, 1869.

The weather is severe. The Elbe is blocked with ice, and navigation above this point is suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FRIDAY, Dec. 51, 1869. Semetime since the Sublime Porte sent a demand to Ismael Pacha to abandon his iron-clad fleet. The demand remaining unanswered, the Sultan forwarded a violent message to the same effect.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTRY. Paris, Friday, Dec. 31, 1869-11 p. m. Up to the present time the new ministry has not been formed, but it is reported this evening that it

THE RUSSIAN CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 31, 1869. Prince Charles of Prussia and his wife are in the city, and stopping at the Grand Hotel. Yesterday the Emperor called upon them there.

EXPLANATION OF THE FRENCH CABÉE COMPANY. The French Cable Company forward, the following telegram, copied from the Journal Official of this

The message of the President of the United States to Congress, at its opening, as it is published by the news-apers, contains, in the part relative to the French rans-Atlantic Cable Co., an assertion which this admin ance, that, according to the terms of the concession, ispatches from America, transmitted by that route, are gred to examination and control of the French Govmment, and it is evident that the passage was written aler the impression that such are the conditions of the

This administration exercises no control of that nature, ther over dispatches from America or from any other targer; but it is its duty to see that communications are smitted over the cable in the order of their filing, or their reception at Brest, and that there is no favoritism this respect. It must also, on account of the tele-aphic monopoly held by the Government, see that no spatches are clandestinely introduced upon the line d so avoid the tax which legitimately accrues to the ate. Such is the double aim of its control-to protect

once the interests of the public and of the treasury. Finally, the conditions under which this department tercises control over the business of the line are without sitical intention. Its subordinate employés are charged ith the task, and their duty is restricted to the verifica on of ciphers-such as the signals of place and time of ing and of reforwarding-and the number of words inch form the basis for application of the Government ix. Again, the most of the dispatches-particularly wese destined for Nantes, Bordeaux, Tours, Toulouse, assing through Paris at all. The same is true of corre pendence addressed to any part of Spain or England,

THE PROCESS OF VERIFFING ELECTIONS-MAN NER OF THE IMPERIAL FRAUDS-A LATE SPEECH BY M. FORCADE-M. ROCHEFORT'S RIDICULE OF THE EMPEROR-M. OLLIVIER-THE TWO PARIABS-THE EMPRESS'S.

Pagis, Dec. 17.-However much horror the high and mighty Conservatives of the Chamber of Representatives may profess for Democracy, there is very little in the way of double-dealing, of downwight kmavery, and of general small-mindedness that our American Democrats could teach them. The proceedings in the Chamber during the past week ave been very discreditable and very discouraging. The sole business attended to, thus far, by the Exgislative Eody has been the verification of powers, as it is called, the valida-tion of the late elections. In form, the proceedings are very simple. A person called a reporter brings to the Chamber a statement of the result of the election in a given Department. The President annumeration the order of the day calls for the re-Pott, ray, of the election of M. Calvet-Rogniat in the Averyon. The reporter then reads: "The elections in the second circumscription of the Averyon have

of the number of registered votes has been declared elected by the Commission of the Department." The reporter then goes on to say that the Bureau of the Second Circonscription would not have hesitated to recommend the admission of M. Calvet-Rogniat, if, almost at the very last hour, the three other candidates had not sent in a protest against the election. This protest, like a dozen others that have been sent in against the Government candidate, and curiously in against the Government candidate, and curiously enough, against no others! is under ten several heads. As you may have a stray Democratic leader who is interested in learning the latest French style of tampering with elections, and violating the purity of the bailet, I give for his benefit in "managing" the next election in his ward, the different heads. I am sorry that I can't furnish him with full particulars, but, I dare say, a polite letter addressed to the French Minister of the Interior would procure in response all the necessary details of the dishonorable practices which the Mayors, Prefects, Curés, and other agents of the Government have shown such facility in contriving and carrying out. feets, Cures, and other agents of the covernment average shown such facility in contriving and carrying out, and which the Government, by means of its majority in the Chamber, has in nearly every instance shown its full approval of by validating the iniquitous elections.

1. Forcibly getting rid of a Justice of the Peace supposed to be ill-disposed to the candidate.
2. A letter written by the Sub-Prefect of Millan against the other candidate, which led to violences against their side, such as tearing down their plac-ards, threats, foul words, and even worse acts. 3. Another letter, intended to produce a similar effect, written by the Chief Inspector of Elections at

Millan.

4. Bribery, by money, and by dinner-parties.

5. Gifts to the poor, to churches, &c., &c., and not only gifts in hand, but promises of more, in case the candidate is elected.

6. Official pressure and intimidation.

7. Other intimidations and irregularities of various sorts.

8. A proclamation by the Prefect vilifying the intentions and the principles of all candidates but his own, that is, the Government's. but his own, that is, the Government's.

9. A telegraphic dispatch to a Government journal, amouncing that the Government candidate had been given a public banquet at Millan, and that there was intense enthusiasm there. Object of the telegram (the wires being in the bands of the Government) to create a real enthusiasm at Aveyron out of a bogus enthusiasm at Millan. Ffacts—no enthusiasm anywhere, and no other eating and drinking but the regular three times a day.

10. Anonymous placard (probably, as has been alleged in other similar cases, written by the Curés, always on the side of the Government), vilifying, abusing, and, generally, in good set terms carsing the

sing, and, generally, in good set terms cursing the

opposition.

This is the latest specimen of how this matter of the verification of powers is managed. The reporter, after having read the charges, proceeds to discuss them, and always succeeds, in case the candidate is a Government one, in proving that there is nothing in them, and that his candidate is a lamb without guile. In case, as has happened once or twice, there are light and frivolous charges against a liberal candidate, the reporter magnifies them as much as po

are light and frivolous charges against a liberal candidate, the reporter magnifies them as much as possible, and tries with might and main to break his election. I believe no one who has read closely the stenographic reports of the debate from day to day will accuse me of misstating the facts in this matter. The violouse, the fraud, the insincerity, the double-dealing of the Government agents, backed by the majority in the Chamber, is for all the world to read, and strange man must be be who, can read these reports without blushing—published, as I read them, in the Moniteur, a journal as far as possible from any suspicion of being tainted with radicalism. The business of validating the election drags its slow length along, and it is difficult to look far enough ahead to say with anything like certainty when the end of the list will be reached. Thus far only 35 have been decided, which leaves 16 still to be acted upon. Meanwhile the ideas and intentions of the Government, so far as they can be gathered from the enunciations of its officers, dependents, and hangers-on in the house, are of the vaguest kind. It as the Conservatives declare, the Opposition mean "license" when they cry "liberty," the Government seems to mean by the same word, which it is as fond of repeating as its adversaries. "a steady maintenance of the stata quo." The other day M. Forcade de la Requette, who still remains Prince Minister in spite of the daily assurance of the London newspapers that his career as Minister is at an end, was forced out of the silence he has so long preserved, and made a sounding speech, in which he eulogized the Government, maigned the Opposition, gave us a rehash of his master's speech at the opening, and myited the Convenspeech, in which he eulogized the Government, margined the Opposition, gave us a remash of his master's speech at the opening, and invited the Convention to help him (and Louis Napoleon) to save liberty! Then, turning to the Opposition, he cried: "We will save her, by your help, if you will, and without your help, if you won't." No large body of persons, however, outside the Chamber seems to believe either in the good intention or the ability of M. Forcade. And he is reported to have said the other day that he was no longer minister except in name, adding that what is to become of him he don't know, but that he is quite sure he will be taken care of in a better way than by being put into the Senate. Indeed, he declares that he won't go.

M. Rochefort has spoken again, too, not so well as at first, though he did succeed in firing a heavy shot into Louis Napoleon's camp. He rose to speak

M. Rochefort has spoken again, too, not so well as at first, though he did succeed in firing a heavy shot into Louis Napoleon's camp. He rose to speak apropos of the laughter and jeers that met his colleague, M. Raspail, whenever he attempted to address the Chamber. "This line of conduct," he said, "seems to have been adopted as a rule ever since the Chief of State set the fashion on the day of the opening of the Chambers." Here M. Forcade feebly attempted to call M. Rechefort to order, but he was not to be silenced. "Whatever my conduct may have been," he went on to say, "I never made myself personally ridiculous. I never walked about in a public square with a tame eagle on my shoulder and a piece of meat in my hat?" Imagine the effect of this perfectly truthful and far from complimentary allusion to the facts of Louis Napoleon's landing at Boulogne, on the large body of his adherents in the Chamber. For a short time there was an indescribable scene. But some of the newspapers remarked next day that M. Forcade did not act as if he were as much displeased as he should have been.

M. Ollivier is still busy in trying to force himself into a despotic ministry of liberal views, but he scens to be persecuted with ill-luck. We have every day the assurance of some two or three English journals with access to the best sources of information, that M. Olivier is Minister, or is to be to-morrow, that M. Forcade is dismissed, or has resigned, that Olivier and he are to stand back to back in a new Ministry which shall thus present to the lookeron either a white shield or a black one, according to the side he stands on. Then, all these statements

new Ministry which shall thus present to the looker-on either a white shield or a black one, according to the side he stands on. Then, all these statements are contradicted, to be reaffirmed the next day, while here, in Paris, there is no sign that any changes are taking tolace or that they are even contemplated, After all the high talk and lofty promises that we heard there is rather more personal governmen y in France than there was before the publica

have heard there is rather more personal government to-day in France than there was before the publication of the Senatus Consultum.

Meanwhile an element of dissatisfaction, of which the people have been for some trade well rid, has come back again. The return of Eagenie to Paris from her trip to the East was manifessed to the public by the restoration of the edious prosecutions of the niewspaper press, of which we have for a long time heard nothing. She had hardly got herself and her ape which she brought with her from Egypt—a precious souvenier—safely installed in the Tinleries, than a prosecution was entered against the Rappel, or rather against Charles Hugo and M. Barbietts, the one for writing an article and the other for publishing it in that journal. The article was a vigorous and fiery one, made terrible by its facts and its logic. It was called "The Two Parishs," and its text was the two soldiers who have been sent to Algiers for attending a political meeting—not for taking part in it, observe, not for anything more than simply attending a meeting in which the Government was openly criticised. Hugo showed in this articly, which was addressed directly to the Army, that the soldiers of that Army are slaves, not free men, and that the Government reats them as such in order to make of them more effective tools for its despotions. At first, the article was taken no notice of, but as I said, no sooner had Eugenie returned from Egypt than the Rappel was prosecuted. The result is that both Charles Hugo and M. Barbieux have been fined 1,000 france cach, with the costs of the trial and condemned, and, beside, the first has

returned from Egypt than the Roppel was prosecuted. The result is that both Charles Hugo and M. Barbieux have been fined 1,600 frames each, with the costs of the trial and condemned, and, beside, the first has been condemned to four months' imprisonment, tag second to two. The Rappel has been the most shining mark, but the Government has set its legal dogs at worrying a multitude of the smaller ones, and by lining them all tremendously, has made nearly enough money to support Eugenie's ape for a year. This ape, by the way, has been making nearly as much noise in the political world as its mistress. The other stay there was a great buzz and elatter in Government circles about a telegram Eggenie had sent of in great haste to London, to the French Embassador, and which, the knowing ones declared, contained that person's instantifically energies was so anxious about the message anne-sigetted so, that there could not but be something serious the matter. However, it turned out that it was only a request that the Enbassador would request the Directors of the Zoological Society to hold a neeting and consult as to the best treatment for sick apes, her dear Jocko baving shown, since his arrival at the Thieraes, prost alarming symptoms of indigesion. Of late no buffetins have been issued of his young Highness s health. It is not uninteresting to see that the continual dropping of the rabical press does that he continual dropping of the rabical press does that the continual dropping of the rabical press does that the continual dropping of the Imperial stone. I

ing attacks upon the Government for its cruel and treacherons origin have been so multiplied of late, and the minutest facts of the Coup d'Etat have been so deployed—indeed there is no longer any reason why "Napoleon le Petit" and "Kinglake's History" should be forbidden to enter France, since all their facts have been eloquently set forth over and over again—that, at last, the Government organs have been worried into making a feeble defense of that damned defeat. Of course, there is nothing to say, and they have said it as forcibly as they could, but it's something that they feel obliged to make any defense at all. And there is another sign which is very significant. One of the newspapers having announced, the other day, that Eugenie had assisted at a Council of Ministers, another journal, speaking as if with authority, informed the public that the statement was not true. "Her Majesty," this courtly journal went on to say, "has determined not to attend any more meetings of the Council of Ministers, but to withdraw more than ever from political life, devoting her time in the future, as in the past, to deeds of inexhaustible benevolence." She will continue to receive with

the Council of Ministers, but to withdraw more than ever from political life, devoting her time in the future, as in the past to deeds of mexhaustible benevolence (!) She will continue to receive with her accustomed sweetness and affability persons of all shades of opinion who are cordially disposed to support the authority of her husband and her son!" The italies are mine, but is not this addicious? Is it not Becky Sharp herself redivivus!

I was witness the other day to what I have often read of but never, till then, had seen, the absolute absence of all enthusiasm on the part of the crowd, the people of Paris, for Louis Napoleon and his wife. Last Sunday was a beautiful, a perfect, day, and all the world was out. Crossing the bridge, which an ugly rumor says, by-the-by, is to be destroyed or rather "suppressed," by which is meant, I suppose, made passable only by foot-passengers, I saw a crowd collected about the new gate-way to the Tuileries back-yard. This gate-way or guichet, as it is called, was at first named, in gilt letters on a marble slab, "Guichet de l'Emperenr," but for some reason not given it has been lately rechristened "Porte Sud-Ouest des Tuileries." Probably Louis Napoleon's personal vanity had a moment of reaction, and he thought it might be thought it is enough that the new Louvre is carved over every square foot, where there is not an eagle or a bee, with his and his wife's initials. At any rate, we have been spared this vain repetition. In Paris, whenever there is a crowd, make one of it and you are sure to see something, or nothing. The crowd thickened, and the police, delighted with the chance, have been spared this vain repetition. In Paris, whenever there is a crowd, make one of it and you are sure to see something, or nothing. The crowd thickened, and the police, delighted with the chance, grown rare since the public meetings ceased, began to pash people about and threaten misdoers. Then there was another rush, and out of the narrow gateway came the Imperial carriage with outriders and postilions, first one, then another, with two gentlemen on the front seat facing Louis Bonaparte, and Mrs. Bonaparte on the back one. Ready for the expected acclamations, the gentleman raised his hat, and the lady, with an approving, patronizing wave of her hand, saluted the people. But, how it was, I know not; whether the orders had not been properly given out; whether the people were absorbed in curiosity to see if the muchtaiked-of ape were in the carriage or not, and, if so, which was he, who can tell? At all events, there was but one single cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" No echoing voice saluted the expectant ones, and, going at the rattling pace they always take, the horses whisked them off to the Bois.

We have been having fine, clear days of late, alternating with most disagreeable, rainy ones, I was not prepared to find the Paris climate so detestable as it is in Winter. The Frenchmen, when mildly reproached with it, say, decreatingly, "Yes, very had, very bad, but—a little better than England."

No 1

HAYTI.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ST. MARC-REPORTED CAPTURE OF PORT-AU-PRINCE BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig Niagara, Capt. D. G. Goucher, in 11 days from St. Marc, we are in receipt of important advices from Hayti

On the morning of the 19th ult., just before the Niagara left St. Marc, a special dispatch was received at that place announcing that the City of Po-tau-Prince had been taken by the revolutionists. The capture was effected on the evening of the 17th, and was the result of a combined attack on the city of the land and sea forces of the insurgents. The steamer Algonquin—the only war vessel left to Salmave—which was in the harbor of Port-au-Prince at the time fell into the hands of the victors. The garrison of Port-au-Prince affered only a feeble resistance to the assaulting force, and President Salmave, with a few of his adherents, is reported to have taken refuge in Fort National, near Port-au-Prince. It was believed that Salmave would be allowed to leave the country. President Saget and his Cabmet were with the revolutionary army, having left St. Mare to join it several days before the attack upon Port-au-Prince. The news of the fall of the capital was received with great rejoicings at St. Mare. The Algonquin, it is said, was boarded in the dark by the revolutionists and captured without resistance.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.-The Hon. Foster Slodgett, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Union Republican party of Georgia, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee to be held in Atlanta, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870. He invites all Republican mem bers of the Legislature to be present at the meeting The Secretary of the Democratic Committee issued a call to the Democrats for the same purpose on the same ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: In your paper of to-day you deplore the

lamentable fact that O. K. Hall, Tweed & Co., have again succeeded in sending to the Republican General Com-mittee delegates who, as "Cow Boys," do the dirty work of Tammany Hall, and sell the Republican party to the

As a contrast to the nulsance, as you have pictured it, let me call attention to the cheering spectacle presented by the German Republicans of New-York City. As true and worthy citizens, they enrolled themselves at their places of registry, no repeaters were there to serve private ends, and none but bond-fide Republicans and esidents were enrolled. The organization effected by residents were enrolled. The organization effected by the German Republicans on the 16th and 17th of this month, represents a powerful body, which is divided by no feuds or quarrels, and which will tell, as it has done in the past, with effect, at future elections.

Their General Committee will be free from the suspicion necessarily cast upon the body just elected by the different American organizations, and their only aim will be the speedy triumph of republican principles of government in this State, as evinced by the present Administration.

The great mass of the Republicans who are untainted The great mass of the Republicans who are untainted by bargains and sales, and who have only the weifare of their country at heart, may look forward with assurance and safety to the inauguration of the German General Committee, and half its advent, convinced that the mem-bers thereof will never prostitute themselves to such mean and dirty work as THE THINLINE deplored in its article of to-day. Respectfully, ONE OF 10,600 GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

PEABODY FUNERAL CORTEGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.-The U.S. steamers Mianantonomen and Terror are under orders at the Navy-Yard to proceed to Portland, on Monday, to receive the war vessel bearing the remains of George Peabody. Two special cars are preparing by the Eastern Kailroad Company to convey Mr. Peabody's remains from Portland to Pea-

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and adopted r solutions that Seventy fourth-st from Thirdave. to Avenue A be paved with Belgian pavement; givave. to Avenue A be paved with Belgian pavement; giving to the German-American School Association of the Nineteenth Ward \$5.000 to pay assessments; giving to Mrs. Geo. W. Rome \$500 for services rendered the Mayor and Common Conneil during the year 1889; designating The New York Eva and New Forker Demokrat as corporation newspapers; giving the Zion African Church \$1.20 to pay assessments. A recess was then ordered antil 2 to pay assessments. A recess was then ordered antil 2 colock, at which hour resolutions were adopted giving o'clock, at which hour resolutions were adopted giving to You give the State of the American Church \$1.20 to James Reilly \$300 for the loss of his horse, the admai to James Reilly \$300 for the loss of his horse, the admai to James Reilly \$300 for the loss of his horse, the admaints of the pave with Belgian pavement Thirty-muth-st. St., from Tenth to Eleventh-ave; also, Thirty-muth-st. \$1.00 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855, '64, '65, and '66 in the \$2,000 for extra services during 1855,

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at toon yesterday, and without transacting my business, ordered a recess until 2, at which hour, with President The hunder of registered voters is that the continual dropping of the relical press does that the continual dropping of the relical press does that the continual dropping of the relical press does that the continual dropping of the relical press does that the continual dropping of the relical press does that the continual dropping and skipping and skipping allowed a received that the continual such as the Pays newspapers, every number of which is a and of appaintly, because its after of registered averse of the relical press does that the continual dropping and skipping and skipping allowed a received to the freezest hopping and skipping allowed a received to the freezest hopping and skipping allowed a received to the freezest hopping and skipping allowed a received to the freezest hopping and skipping allowed a received to the freezest hopping and skipping allowed to the freezest hopping and skipping allowed a received an appointing the New Yorke Beauth of the Controller to pay the based of the relical press does not be presented as the Pays and Section of the relical press does not be presented as the present a pointing the New Yorke Beauth of the relical press does not be presented at the continual dropping of the relical press does not be made to the freezest and the present and the chair, the Board entered a recess until 2, at which hear, with the Monaglan in the chair, the Board entered a recess until 2, at which hear, with the Monaglan in the chair, the Board entered a recess destination of the relical press does not be made to the freezest day of the relical press does not be made to the freezest day of the relical press does not have a present a support of the relical press does not have a present a support of the relical press does not have a present a point of the relical press does not have a present a point of the relical press does not have a present a prese

GEN. PRIM'S STATEMENT.

El Imparcial, of Madrid, under date of Dec. 5, publishes a statement of Gen. Prim, made to the Cortes, in answer to an interrogatory of Sefior Solos. The Premier said there had been sent to Cuba, since the war began, 34,500 men, all of whom had been armed and equipped in the Peninsula. The General further stated that there were in Cuban waters 14 war vessels of the first class. The Government would concede as rewards of merit to the soldiers such recompense as had been suggested by the Captain-General of Cuba. Material had been sent out, likewise, he said, for equipping a regiment of mountain artillery. This was composed of 24 and the corresponding gun carriages. Twenty cannons of Krupp's manufacture, 8-inch bore had also been sent, and 4,000 projectiles for the same; 5,000 kilogrammes of powder; 7,400,000 cartridges: 1,000,000 of the same for needle guns; 10,-500,000 of caps; 15,000 kilogrammes of lead; 9,600 carbines, model of 1857; 5,600 guns, model of 1859; 000 Enfield rifles; 5,000 Berdan's rifles; 1.000 lances; 00 short carbines; 2 000 sabers, and 200 machetes. 'This," exclaimed the Premier, "is an amount of material that one would have supposed it were impossible to have been able to send out from Spain. 1,500 marines had been also sent to Cuba, and 12,500 medicine chests and ambutances.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

The story printed in a morning paper yesterday, concerning the sailing of the schooner Maria, laden with Cuban arms and ammunition, is pronounced laden with Cuban arms and annumition, is pronounced by Marshal Harlow to be false in every particular relating to himself, and he expresses it as his opinion that the whole account is equally trustworthy. The story was based upon the safe departure of the yacht Anna, on Wednesday, with 16 passengers, for Nassau, N. P., but without guns, shot, shell, or powder. As the Anna had been under surveillance for some time, her captain deemed it advisable to announce to the Marshal his intention to sail, fearing that otherwise he might be again an object of suspicion. The vessel was examined by the Marshal, and everything on board of her found to be of the most unwarlike character. The Marshal, after conferring with District-Attorney Pierrepout, therefore interposed no objection, and the Anna sailed on her peaceful voyage.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Capt. Mercer, late of the Lilian expedition, and just arrived from the Bahamas, reports that a Cuban expedition left Nassau, N. P., on the 18th ult., under the expedition left Nassau, N. P., on the 18th ult., under the command of Col. Ashby, famed as Moseby's lieutenant during the Rebellion. The expeditionary force consisted of 10c men, many of whom had been connected with the Lilian failure. They left Nassau on the schooner Tweed, another vessel having been sent outfile night before with 2,000 stand of small arms, one heavy siege gun, two 20 pound field pieces, and a number of lighter guns, together with about a tan of powder, and a large supply of fixed annuntifien. The arms and ammunition were for the most par furnished by Señor Castillo, now of New-York, but recently one of the Pernando Po exiles.

MODE ENLIES.

Letters from Havana bring the information

that about 30 wealthy residents, in addition to those whose names were mentioned in The Tribune of yester-day were to have been sent to Spain on or about the 30th uit. "THE CUBAN."

This is the title of a little semi-occasional ournal published under the auspices of the Cuban Junta. The first number, just out, contains several interesting articles, and gives much valuable information touching the progress of the Cuban Revolution. It is printed in English.

THE NEW DOMINION.

GOV. M'DOUGALL'S STATEMENT OF THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTIES - HIS DISAGREEMENT WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sr. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 31.-Gov. McDougall, Cols.

The discounten American invoices for the coming week will be 18 per cent. I
On and after the 1st of January, 1870, postage rates on letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom will be as follows: If sent prepaid by Canada mail packet via. Quebec, Portland in Winter, or Halfrax, six cents per half ounce weight; If sent prepaid via. New-York, eight cents per half ounce weight; If sent prepaid via. New-York, eight cents per half ounce weight; If sent propaid via. New-York, eight cents per half ounce, letters for the United Kingdom posted unpaid or propaid less than the proper rate, will be charged on delivery with double the amount of deficient postage.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF THE INSURRECTION-HUD-SON BAY EMPLOYES ACCUSED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31 .- The following is the Canadian view of the rebellion on Red River, as given by

Canadian view of the rebellion on Red River, as given by a special correspondent of The Toronto Globe:

St. Choup, Minn., Dec. 30.

Gov. McDongall, with Col. Dennis and Mrs. Begg, arrived here this afternoon from Fort Ambercrombie. The party seems somewhat despondent at the state of matters at Red River; not so much from the formidableness of the insurrection as from several other causes. In fact, they seem to regard the thing listef as a very small matter, as only a very small section of the inhabitants are concerned in it. The idifficulty has been with the authorities of the Hudsons Bay Company, including Mr. Tavish. They have been altogether silent in the matter, and it is suspected that some of their employes were the instigators of the whole affair. The Ortawa Government, it is gathered from the party, have done much to weaken the authority of the Governor by their dilatoriness. The splittual authorities have been excessively busy, but it is expected that the Vicar-General of Quebec has authority from Rome to clear away that phase; behave, the pricets do not favor the annexationists views, and would probably resist ambexation were it pushed. The Americans territory, are evidently pulling strong and sealing annexation gens. Regarding the Indians, the

and would probably resist among attom were it pushed. The Americans, and one or two adventurens petitiogacers on American territory, are evidently pulling strong and pushing annexation incess. Regarding the Indians, the stories related are merely fabulous. One thing, however, is certain. If anything lake annexation is attempted the Indians will rise to a man, and the consequence of such a rising would be dreadful. In fact, the people here, though distant, are in terror at the idea. As regards Col. Dennis, instead of instigating the Indians to fight, he used the strongest—and happiny successful—endeavors to keep them at home, and prevent a shot being fired. He had a party of fifty in a stone for which thill of Highls was published. He peacefully disbanded them, awaiting further negotiations, which the French expressed their williances to effect. He more over stopped a large party of Sionx, each are well find the Americans, and went to Bendie, to report to the Goverbur. The whole matton is ally in a fearful muddle. The wast of het and longuest on the part of the Carnadian Government on one family, and shrewl saltered the find have made the muddle.

ALLEGED CATHOLIC AGGRESSION IN WINNIPEG. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Gov. McDougall, Col. Dennes, and Alexander Bisses arrived at 80 Chind, Minn., vesterday, from Pemblin, and will be in 85. Fain fills afternoon, where they intend remaining fair, iew is a free new to be additional news, but help a see in to Catholic aggression the chief cause of that usguress; the TBE SHAKERS AT ROSTON.

Boston, Dec. 30 .- The visit of the Shakers to hoston has proved very satisfactory to them. They attracted large andiences in the Music Hall, and had attracted large andiences in the Music Hall, and had excellent opportunities to give wide publicity to their fucions. Yesterday they held a Convention in the Michailan. Mr. Albert Lomas of Albany, N. Y. made Melenian. Mr. Albert Lomas of Albany, N. Y. made an interesting address and gave a summary of their principles, treating the neints of united interest and

common property, celibacy, non-resistance, and extinc-tion of government in an entertaining manner. Elder Henry Cummings of Enfield, N. H., spoke on "The Bet-ter Land," holding that the promises of God in regard to the happiness of the immortal life were conditional. We must deny ourselves and abjure earthly passons and interests. The Shakers tried to lead a practical religious interests. The Shakers tried to lead a practical religious ife. He closed by contrasting the importance of eternal with merely earthly and temporal welfare. Other speeches were made showing the principles of the Snaker faith.

QUARREL AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE PUBLICLY The most exciting incident of New-Year's

Eve was undoubtedly the chastisement, at the Manhattan Club, of one of the Managing Committee of that institution by an irate and revengeful member. The circum stances, which are sufficiently entertaining in one sense, are likely to produce a more serious effect in calling attention to the manner in which club discipline should properly be maintained, and in determining the precise relations between officers and members, which at present are too frequently forgotten or disregarded. We learn that the difficulty originated in a circumstance which, apparently, would be considered trivial among ordinary associations of gentlemen, but which, by the hasty indiscretion of a committee man, was in this instance increased to some what portentous dimensions. It appears that Mr. H. L. Bateman, well-known as an operatic manager, committed the mistake, a few nights ago, of inviting some guests to dine in a room which is reserved exclusively for members. Having been connected with the Manhattan Club but a very short time, Mr. Bateman was wholly unconscious of this reservation, and was only made aware of it after his party were seated at table, and the dinner had been ordered, by the abrupt ancouncement that he could not be served-an announce ment made by order of Mr. Hiram Cranston, a member ner in which this intelligence was conveyed, and smarting under the insult not only to himself, as he states in the letter below, but also to those he had invited, he sought an explanation from Mr. Cranston, but was repulsed with the extraordinary insinuation that, in violating a club regulation, he had proved himself no gentleman, and was not entitled to the considera-tim due a gentleman. It is almost needless to say that the usage in all civilized clubs, in similar cases, is to ab-stain from calling attention to the transgression until a private opportunity offers itself, both for the sake of the member, of whom it is to be presumed, in the absence of vidence, that he has erred in ignorance, and of his guests, who certainly can have no share in the business. manner, and the first result of his action was the following note, addressed to him by Mr. Bateman on the same

Sir: This evening I requested three gentlemen to dine same at the Manhattan Club. One was a member of the Club; the other two I considered I had the privilege of inviting.

I am but a new member of the Club, and may unconsciously have violated some rule. Had theen informed of any breach of the laws in a gentlemanly manner, I should at once have accepted and obeyed the admention; but you directed the steward of the Club to refines, without any explanation, to serve dinner to me and my friends, and thus, in the presence of other gentlemen, offered an insult to no. and, that I feel far more, to the goest's I had invited. On leaving the Club, you collained this lumib, by asking, when I sought an explanation, If I was a gentleman. Uniter these circumstances, it becomes a duty I owe my self to demand of you an apology for what I deem a most convarranted insult to a member of the same Club as yourself.

I remain your obedone thereant.

To this no answer was vouchesafed until the followings Wednesday afternoon, when the subjoined missive was received by Mr. Bateman:

The Markhar, etc., New-York Hotel:

H. J. BATEMAN, etc., New-York Hotel:

The Manhattan Chub, 96 Firthate, }

H. L. Batran, esq., Non-York Hotel:

Sir; I have voor note of yestenday. In our conversation of last evening I addressed you as a member of the House Committee of this Clob. If you are agriesed (sir) your remedy is an appeal to the Managing Committee, by whom the House Committee is appeal to the House the hist Friday is January, who sought the distribution in the public hail of the Clib. The presence of one of your gests, which is to be regretted. You that that I then asked you if you were a gentleman. None obselved the transfer of one of your gests, which is to be regretted. You that that I then asked you if you were a gentleman. None obselved the transfer of one of you were a gentleman. He force the delivery of the above. Mr. Cranston suddenly left the city, called away, it was understood, by the iliness of a relative. Upon his return, yesterday atternoon, the following rejoinder was handed him at the Club:

NEW-Tork Hotel, Dec. 22, 1869.

Sr. Cloud, Mind., Dec. 3!.—Gov. McDongall, Cols. Dennis and Begg arrived here last night, and set out this morning for St Paul. He seems chagrined at the result of his mission, and blames the Canadian Government for want of judgment, and the Hudson Bay Company's officials for being partly at the bottom of the whole difficulty. He means to claim his seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and his portfolio in the Canadian Cabinet, so that clearly his difficulties are not all over yet. Col. Dennis and Mr. McDougall deny all the recent statements of the Indian question, and maintain that but for them the Indians would have been up in mass, and the result fearful, McDougall believes that the moment annexation is mentioned, the Indians will rise and the priests withdraw from the insurrection.

THE SHIP CANAL—NEW FOSTAGE RATES.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Dec. 31.—The official Garette, published to-day, contains the following notice:—"Application will be made to the Dominion Parlament heavt session for an act to incorporate the Niagara and life Canad Company, with powers to construct a ship and from the Niagara river, near Fort George, to a point near the village of Thoroid, on the Welland Canal, and 4 oc extend to Port Colborne or the upper Niagara tver at Chippewa."

The descurse a largeration of the organization and seconditional apelogy. Your obediction at the result in the case but the decline of report death of the results as agreation of the present and seconditional apelogy. Your obediction at the result of his mission, and seconditional apelogy. Your obediction and the present of his mission, and discussed in the decline of every thank the did. Transfer and the present of the manuscation is mentioned. The recent statements of the large of the statement of the Canadian Cabinet, so that clearly his declined having Mr. Cranston receive this note; only one course was left him. He then structure was light blow on the face, and withdrew from the result of the present purpose. Mr. Cranston red loudly for the police, and withd

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

.The Central Pacific Railroad Company have erected a nospital at Sacramento at a cost of \$70,000 ....The Government Commissioners have ormerly accepted the first section of the Oregon Central

....Mary Elizabeth Whittle, aged 25, committed suicide on Thursday night by drowning. It is supposed she was insane.

....The flour mills at McKeesport Pa., and four frame houses were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss \$12,000. Insurance \$5,000.

... Hayes's cabinet factory, together with several other buildings, at Woodstock, Canada, was de-stroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$15,000. ... The Mutual Base-Ball Club played a picked nine at New-Orleans yesterday. The Mutuals were victorious, the score being 31 to 15.

Martin McGuire, awaiting trial at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of his wife last summer, hung himself in the jail in that city on Thursday night. ....The Hon. John Olney, County Judge of Greene County, N. Y., died on Thursday night. He was a brominent lawyer and a nephew of the Hon. J. Olney, ate Controller of Connecticut.

Controller of Connecticut.

The vote in Omaha for the issuing of s to the amount of \$150,000 to the Omaha, and the h and South Western Radroad, has been carried in affimative by 1,505 majority.

. The Oregon Indians captured a mail rider cen Florence and Camp McDowell recently, and pursued by the soldiers, when a fight ensued, and a Indians were killed. The mail was not recovered.

The Hudson at Albany is still falling y. The ice is said to be dammed up at New Baltiand Coevman's, forming a fermidable barrier to navigation. In this vicinity the river is entirely ... Patrick O. Hume, and Grant Berry, laherers, returning from work on the Buffalo creek road on Thursday evening were run over and kille the Like Shore Road in the suburbs of Buffalo.

bodies of both men were shockingly mangled.

It has been ascertained that E. Kendall, . It has been ascertained the defaulter to the set featurer of Euone County, lik, is a defaulter to the smity for about \$20,000. Suit has been commenced causat his bondsmen for the amount of the defalcation. Cendall is now a mail agent of the Pacific Raffroad.

The Government order notifying settlers to variet lands insid the Military Reservation of Fast Whople, January 1. If enforced, will injuriously affect the settlers without insterial benefit to the Government. An appeal has been under to the Military Authorities in behalf of the settlers. ....The New-Orleans City Council maddle

continues. Some of the Governor's appendices have been installed, but have been served with a mandatums to show cause on the 3d of January why they should not receive. Gov. Warmouth has forbid Anditor Wickingfrom occupying his room in the Mechanics' Institute, and the courts have been resurred to. .. According to the report of the Ohio State

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## WASHINGTON.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA - PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS—SEIZING THE MAILS OF
SWINDLING FIEMS—CHANGES IN THE NAVY REGULATIONS.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.]

Washinstron, Friday, Dec. 3t, 1869.
A bill for the admission of Virginia non-been prepared
by a member of the Reconstruction Committee, which it
s expected will meet the views of the majority of the Committee, as it is a compromise between the two extremes. It provides that the Legislature shall meet and the members take the test outh-or affirmation of the Fourteenth Amendment, not the "iron-clad oath." Then the Legislature shall, by solemn conciment, declare that the present constitution shall not be changed so as to deprive the colored people of the right to vote, hold office, sit on juries, and have their share in the school fund. On these fundamental conditions she shall be admitted to representation in Congress.

It has been discovered, from the experiences of the upreme Court judges, that the judicial circuits as at present organized are unequal in the amount of business which they produce for adjustment by the justices. The business, as at present organized, while others supply more than can be done. The Southern Circuit, in conseuence of the large amount of business arising out of war, brings forward more business than any two other circuits. In view of these facts, a prominent mem-ber of the Judiciary Committee of the House will present a bill proposing a reassignment of States to the circuits New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine; Second-New York, Connecticut, and New-Jerser; Third-Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina Fourth-Arkansas, Mississippi, Louislana, and Texas Fifth-South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee; Sixth-Ohio, Michagan, West Virginia, and Kentucky; Seventh-Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin Eighth-Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kausas and Mis

souri; Ninth-California, Oregon and Nevada.

The following is the letter of Gen. Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, to Postmaster Jones, authorizing him to seize the mails of swindling thous in

Assistant Postmaser-General, to Postmaser John Mew-York;

Post-Office Department of the Third Assistant.

Post-Office Department of the Third Assistant.

Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Postmaster, See-Jork;

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and, after consulting the Postmaster-General, sent you she following telegram has high:

"Send all letters addressed to Wogan & Co., and to all other swindling, fletthous firms, to the Dead Letter Office as fast as they are received. The Department will assume the responsibility is all cases which you may be satisfied are of the above class." It is she determination of the Department to use all means within is control to break up these swindling concerns, which so largely use the facilities afforded by the mails to prey upon credulous and weak-minded people. An effort will be made at an early day to secure such Congressional action as will enable the Department more effectually to accomplish the desired result. In the meantine, you will exercise your best judgment in forwarding matter to the Dead Letter Office which you are reasonably satisfied is swindling or fictinous. Should anything be sent that ought to have been delivered, the mistake will be promptly corrected here, and the matter will at once be forwarded to the proper destination. The Department assumes all responsibility in the execution of those instructions.

Well Theregal, Third Assi, P. M. G.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. H. TERRELL, Three Ass't. P. M. G.

Already several of the persons engaged in these windhing operations, whose letters have been seized, nave been here to secure a release, but Gen. Terrell absoutely refuses to yield. To-day he received telegracus from New-York, saying that suit would be brought against the Department at once. In the mean time, the captured letters are being rapidly returned to their owners. To-day, several hundred letters, containing photographs of men and women, sent out by a firm who pretend to give to any one r mitting 50 cents a picture of his future wife or her future husband, were opeued and ssorted in the Dead Letter Office.

The following is an abstract of the new alterations \* 3 dditions made to the regulations for the mavy : The Admiral's flag is of rectangular shape, blue in color, with a he worn at the main of vessels, and in the bow of his barge or tender, and his salute to be 17 gans; all other honors and ceremonies the same as now authorized for the Vice-Admiral. The flag of a Commo love is a swal-low-tailed, bread pendant, of bine color, and one white star, and is authorized to be so displayed by officers of that rank. Past Assistant Paymasters and First Assistant Engineers will rank with Lieutenants; Second Assistant Engineers with masters; Third Assistant Engineers with midshipmen, who have graduated at the Naval Academy. The order prohibiting officers from visiting the District of Columbia, without the permission

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan called on the President, Secre. tary of War, and Gen. Sherman, and was cordially received by each of them. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, Gen. Marcy.

A MISPRINT IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-PROTEST FROM THE CHOCTAWS. OGNERAL PRESS DISPATOR I

As comment has heretofore been made on a misprint in

President Grant's annual Message, which represented him as saying that" the United States is the first of all nations," it is proper to state that in the manuscript, as furnished to the press, the proper word is "freest;" the entire sentence reading, "The United States is the freest of all nations; so, too, its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government. Col. P. P. Pichlyn, Chief of the Choctaw tribe of In-

dians, has entered a protest before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on behalf of his tribe, against a violation of the treaty made with that tribe by collecting internal of the treaty made with that tribe by collecting internal revenue tax in that country. This was induced by the seizure of a tobacco factory a few days ago. Secretary Boutwell returned to Washington this morn-ing, and occupied his desk at the Department to-day. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$246,-\$52; for the month ending Dec. 31, \$11,402,230; and the fiscal year to date, \$52,987,502. The Governments of Portugal and Great Britain sev-

fiscal year to date, \$55,987,592.

The Governments of Portugal and Great Britain severally claim possession of the Island of Bolama on the western coast of Africa, and to certain portions of territory opposite to that island on the maintaid. The positions are valuable only in connection with facilities for carrying on the slave trade. Unable to settle the question possession themselves, those Governments have chosen the President of the United States as unipire. The time for filing their respective documents at the Pepartment of State expired to-day.

ANOTHER COAL MINE FIRE-NARROW ESCAPE OF PLYMOUTH, Penn., Dec. 81,-There was nearly

a repetition of the Avondale horror at this place yesterday. At about 10:30 a. m. the breaker of the Nettingham mine, situated at the southern and of the town, was discovered to be on fire. There were 55 men in the mine at the time, which has but one outlet-yet, not withstanding this, no notice was given to the men below that the building above was on fire. Fortunately, it was discovered soon after it broke out, and, with great exertion, was extinguished before the men below became aware of their danger. The fire was the result of gross careless ess on the part of the company working it. It appears that two stoves were kept in the breaker to give heat to the boys employed there to pick out the slate from the coal as it goes to the breaker, and the pipes from these coal as it goes in the bicaser, and the woodwork of the building, without any protection. The result was that the woodwork heared until it became of the consistency of tinder and then ignited. At noon some of the ment came up to dinner, and they became awars of the terrible fate they had escaped. When they went down again they informed the rest of the men in the nime, and they at once resolved to leave the mine, when they got up they assembled the rest of the men in the nime and they at once resolved to leave the mine, when they got up they assembled the rest of the men in all about 75-and held another meeting, resolving that they would not again so down into the nime until there was two brick chambles bhilt for the staveripes, a watchman placed in the building night and day, and a held at the bottom of the shaft so that they samely have a signal when there was dauger at the enface. Singe that I me the mine has not been worked, and the men still remain firm. The proprietors, Messrs, Thomas Brodrick & Co. not being able to get any nice to be supply face places of their sid bunds, may yielded to their demands so far as the two chimneys are concerned, and their construction has commenced; but they think one watchman in the night is self-cont, and docline to place one there in the daytine. The non-act that leavy with I said on the law watchman in the toves were ran directly through the woodwork of the

A SEDUCER SHOT BY HIS VICTIM.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 51. - Yesterday afternson a young woman named Batham, who had been seduced by a man manged McNash, visitort his boardinghouse, and calling him out demanded the fulfillment of his marriage promise. Upon his refusing, she drew a nts marriage promise. Upon his fernome, she drow a revolver and shot hom through the bowels. She then surrendered herself to the authorities. McNash is mortally wounded. He was piedzed to be married to another young woman in a few days.

Stephen A. Dubois, President of the National Hudson River Bank of Hudson, N. Y. deet yesterday morning after a brief filmess, aged 66 year s